

are ready to go, the Colorado Animas-LaPlata Project would be 112,000 acre-feet, Dolores Project would be 87,000 acre-feet, San Miguel would be 85,000, West Divide would be 76,000 acre-feet and the Dallas Creek Divide would be 37,000 acre-feet, or a total of 397,000 acre-feet plus what there is in the storage project and since, would be 563,200 acre-feet or a total that Colorado is asking for, 563,200 acre-feet for its development under the provisions of this bill and everything preceding this bill.

New Mexico is asking for 34,000 acre-feet in the Animas-LaPlata, plus its storage act, and since, of 374,000 acre-feet or 408,000 acre-feet. This then, would provide that Colorado with its 51 and 75/100s per cent would be 563,000 acre-feet, New Mexico with its 11 and 25/100s per cent right would be 408,000 acre-feet, Utah, with 23 per cent entitlement, would be 225,000 acre-feet and Wyoming, with 14 per cent, would be 199,000 acre-feet.

These are the equities as far as the amounts are concerned.

Now, this does not tell the story because it does not take into consideration waters in use under rights before the Colorado River Storage Act. I want to put this in the record. In Colorado, pre-Storage Act, as I said before, one million 700,000 acre-feet. Since the Storage Act, with the provision of H.R. 3300, 563,200 acre-feet. The Denver-Dillon Diversion, 150,000 acre-feet, and the Homestead Diversion, 70,000 acre-feet, with a total of two million 483,200 acre-feet, keeping in mind that Colorado's share under what has been in the river in the last 35 years would be two million 845,250 acre-feet, less the amount that I have just quoted to you of two million 483,200 acre-feet, would leave Colorado still entitled, even if these projects were constructed in the next year, to approximately 360,000 acre-feet.

Governor, are you in agreement, approximately, or reasonably so, with this statement?

Governor Love. I certainly am. At the risk of repeating, I think it is well to stress that as you have said, in addition to the equity or lack thereof as far as the allotments, the entitlement to the various states, I think it needs to be stressed that even with the authorization of the five projects that H.R. 3300 contemplates for Colorado, that Colorado would not be using even at the minimal figures you have used, which are based on the historical flow in recent years, even at these minimal figures Colorado would not be using all of its entitlement under the compact, Upper Basin Compact.

Mr. ASPINALL. And, in relation to the percentages to which each Upper Basin state is entitled, Colorado would not be overriding its rights at all, is that correct?

Governor Love. We are not, even with these entitlements, these authorizations which we seek, we would not be encroaching upon the rights of any other state.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much.

"Need for Passage of the Dairy Import Act of 1967"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the desperate economic plight of America's farmers should be the cause of the deepest concern to every thinking American.

Farm debt is at an all-time high. There is a disturbing exodus of farm

families to urban centers because agricultural income has failed to keep pace with increases in income of other segments of the national economy.

The cost-price squeeze has made the farmers' plight so intolerable, we are now witnessing eruptions of open violence in the dairy industry—the causes of which are purely economic. Similar unrest is widespread throughout the wide expanse of the Wheat Belt, and I am sure it is true also in other sections of the United States.

Unfortunately, the Johnson administration, while recognizing the difficult position in which farmers find themselves, has thus far given little more than lipservice to helping to alleviate conditions contributing to this situation.

Dairy farmers have protested long and loud, the policies of the administration on imports of dairy items in competition to domestically produced dairy products. All members of the Kansas congressional delegation have joined with more than 40 Senators and 50 Representatives in sponsoring the "Dairy Import Act of 1967" to restrict imports of dairy products.

Recognizing the importance of this legislation, the Kansas House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 1029 on March 13, 1967, recommending prompt enactment of the "Dairy Import Act of 1967." I insert the resolution in the Record at this point:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1029

A Concurrent Resolution commending the Kansas congressional delegation for its support of the "Dairy Import Act of 1967" and urging the Congress of the United States to promptly pass this bill

Whereas, Effective import controls of foreign-produced dairy products is indispensable to dairy farmers and of extreme importance to the general public; and

Whereas, These controls are important to allow farmers an opportunity to achieve parity prices for their milk and butterfat; and

Whereas, Achievement of parity price goals cannot be attained if large-scale imports are permitted; and

Whereas, Import controls are necessary if United States farmers are to compete with imports made cheap through subsidy arrangements; and

Whereas, From 1953 to 1965 the import increase was 75%; in 1966 it was 433% and it is estimated that in 1967 imports will show an increase of 567% above 1953; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress providing for a "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and

Whereas, The United States senators from Kansas, and the members of Congress representing each of the congressional districts have sponsored these bills; and

Whereas, The only recourse appears to be enact legislation now before Congress which is entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we hereby commend the Kansas members of Congress, United States Senators Frank Carlson and James Pearson, and Representatives Robert Dole, Chester Mike, Garner Shriver, Joe Skubitz and Larry Winn, for their actions in introducing and supporting legislation entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and that we strongly urge the Congress to act promptly and enact this legislation; and

Be it further resolved: That the secretary of state be directed to transmit enrolled

copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress from the state of Kansas and to the United States secretary of agriculture, and to the chairmen of the committees on agriculture of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the above Concurrent Resolution originated in the House, and was adopted by that body March 13, 1967.

JOHN J. CONARD,

Speaker of the House.

L. D. HAZEN,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Adopted by the Senate March 14, 1967.

JOHN CRUTCHER,

President of the Senate.

RALPH E. ZARKER,

Secretary of the Senate.

The CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, WGR radio and television station in Buffalo, N.Y., had an excellent editorial recently on the need for the Central Intelligence Agency in helping to combat communism.

A great deal of unhealthy criticism has been heaped upon this Agency as a result of the disclosures of some of its methods of operation. I find it heartening, therefore, to read an occasional article or editorial which makes sense, and does not reflect signs of hysteria often born of political expediency.

With permission, I wish to bring this editorial which follows to the attention of my colleagues:

"THE CIA"

We don't understand why there's so much crying over the CIA's involvement with the National Student Association to help fight Communism. The CIA is the Central Intelligence Agency.

Its mission is to gather intelligence, and, in some cases to apply this intelligence to operations against the enemy. In this day and age, the gathering of intelligence is a complicated, devious business. It is not possible, ordinarily, to gather intelligence by knocking on the enemy's door, and asking him what's going on. Whether we like it or not, the United States is a world power. History has put us in a position where we have no choice but to take on immense responsibilities.

The CIA has become a necessary evil, in helping us fight Communism abroad. The Communists have made great inroads in student organizations abroad, and are using them as a weapon against the United States. We can't afford to stand idly by and watch the Communists take the initiative.

We do agree that the CIA needs to be kept under control, and both the president and congress should keep a constant check on the CIA, to make sure it does not turn into a Gestapo.

At the same time, as an intelligence agency it is entitled to have secrets. Those who are trying to unravel all of its secrets, and expose them to the world, are not doing the nation a service. In this case, the national interest demands that we balance our right to know against our need to survive.